

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

Vol. IV.—No. 3

SATURDAY, APRIL 14th, 1917

Price One Penny

VICTORIA PARK, London, E. Sunday Next, April 15th, at 4.30 p.m.
The following will speak at the Great MASS MEETING in connection
with the PEACE DEMONSTRATION and lead the Procession

PLATFORM "A"

Councillor Ben. Gardner
(Chairman)

Sylvia Pankhurst

Rosa Hobhouse

Reg. W. Sorensen

Mrs. Walker

PLATFORM "B"

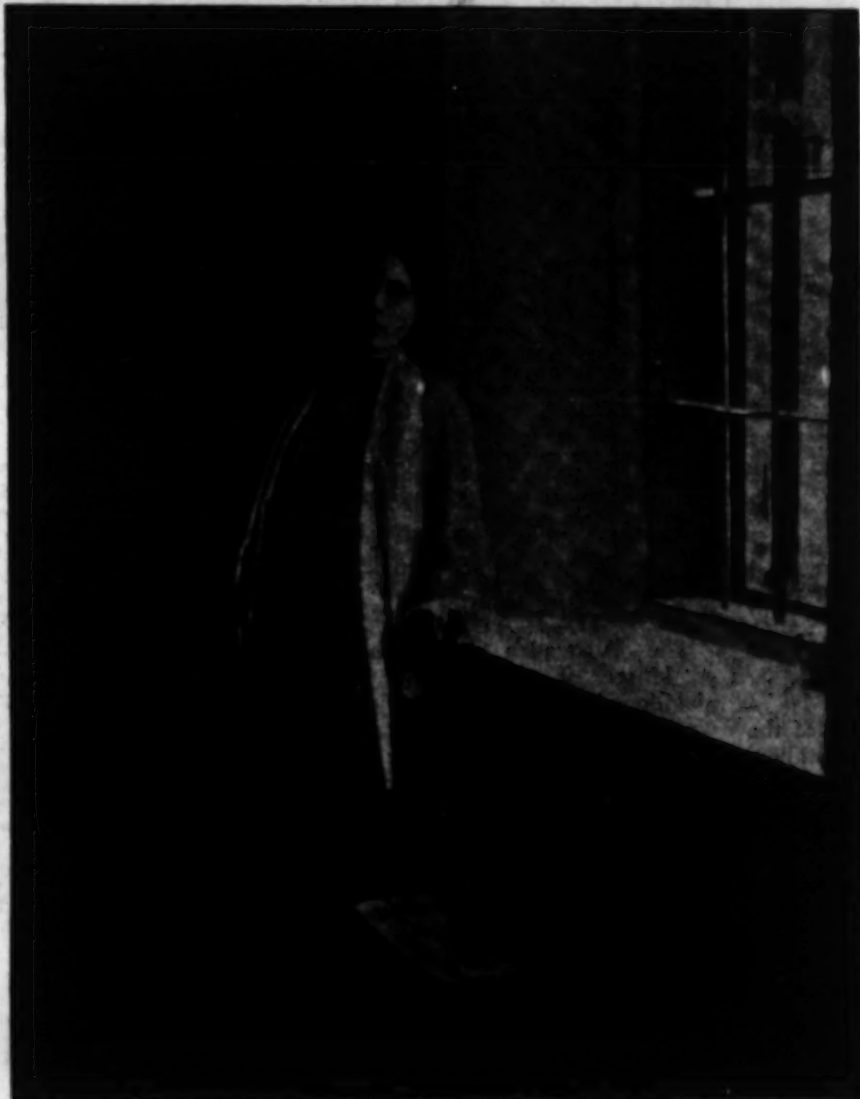
Mrs. Bouvier (Chairman)

Mrs. Despard

E. C. Fairchild

Rev. Humphrey Chalmers
(The Ayrshire Peace Candidate)

Mrs. Boyce



MARIE SPIRIDONOVA
One of the Heroines of the Russian Revolution.

RUSSIAN WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM LIBERTIES

The Secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in reply to a wire asking whether the universal suffrage proclaimed by the new Government included woman suffrage, has received a cable from Madame Schischkins-Yavein saying that in the liberties proclaimed, women are excluded. It goes on "we demand, we protest, we demonstrate."

Madame Yavein is the President of the National Society for Woman's Rights, the Russian Branch of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

PLATFORM "C"

Mrs. Drake (Chairman)

Alexander Gossip

Theodora Wilson Wilson

Harry Dubery

S. Higenbottam

Procession will leave
Beckton Rd. at 3 p.m. and
proceed to the Park via
Dock Gates (3.30 p.m.)
and the Obelisk, Bow
(4 p.m.)

Office of the Demonstration Joint
Committee:

400 Old Ford Road, E.3

A "HERO'S" FATE: The Story of a Four-and-Eightpenny Man

Mr. Barnes and the War Office persistently assume that the men to whom they either deny pensions or grant merely the beggarly pittance of 4s. 8d. a week are those who were absolutely unfit when they joined the Army, and have not even been fit to attend drills. If the assumption were true both would be gravely at fault in allowing such men to remain in the Army for more than a day or two at most. But here is a typical case which proves the cruel falsity of the pretence. The facts were first brought to our notice by the Rev. Stanley Mellor, of Liverpool. Mr. Mellor wrote:—

"Michael Towey, 32 Gerard Street, Liverpool.
Served 19 months in S. African War with S. Lanes.
Regiment.

Thereafter earned his living as a marine fireman.
Three days after outbreak of present war enlisted in the Army again: was passed as thoroughly fit for general service, and entered the Army on August 21st, 1914, in the North Lanes. Regiment. He served in France in the autumn and winter of 1914 for 82 days. Then, through exposure and bad conditions, he contracted severe colds, etc., and was sent home to Netley Hospital suffering from tuberculosis. From Netley Hospital he was, on November 30th, 1915, discharged from the Army as totally unfit for further service.

After many months of delay he was given a "pension" of 4s. 8d. per week for 12 months. This pension ceased in June, 1916.

On his discharge from the Army he worked again for a time as marine fireman, but, owing partly to his declining

health and partly to the fear his mates had of catching the disease, he had to give this up, in May, 1916.

Since then he has done nothing. The Liverpool Branch of the S. and S.F.A. has been making a grant of 17s. 6d. a week for some months, but this is now about to cease altogether.

The man has a wife and three small children.

The present position is as follows:—

The man is lying helpless in bed—dying probably of consumption. The family occupy one room in one of the worst streets in Liverpool. Apart from the grant from the S. and S.F.A.—which is going to cease almost immediately—they have nothing whatever to live upon.

The man anticipates that he will go into some hospital, and his wife and children become a charge on the Poor Law.

Very cheerful!

Can anything be done? Presumably the pension was so scandalously small on the ground that the man ought not to have been received into the army (you know the tale). But he was passed as medically fit by the authorities in August, 1914."

Mr. Mellor also sent the following letter from the S.S.F.A.:—

District Office D. Case No. 4077.
Liverpool Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association.
1 Sugnall Street, Liverpool.
January 25th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Mellor.—Here is the form filled up, to the best of my ability. There are three things I must mention which are not on the form. On his discharge from Netley he was given a gratuity of 43. 8d. weekly for twelve months.

The difficulty in obtaining a Government pension appears to have arisen through the doctor at Netley certifying

tuberculosis, and the panel doctor in Liverpool, disagreeing, but now this doctor quite agrees, and is treating him for that. He has been receiving 10s. weekly from the National Health Insurance, but this money ceases in about three weeks, as the 26 weeks for payment then expires. I have seen written statements from both Mr. Peel, Hon. Secretary of the Liverpool S. and S. Help Society, and Dr. Undoreth, Springfield Street, his panel doctor, saying he is a case deserving of further help, but they cannot give it.

With many hearty thanks for your interest,

Yours very sincerely,

KATHERINE KENDALL.

On receiving this communication Mrs. M. Lansbury wrote on February 25th to the Ministry on the man's behalf enclosing the following certificate from the doctor who passed him into the Army:—

Military Hospital R.A.M.C.

28 Palm Grove, Birkenhead.

Certified that Michael Towey, Pte., Loyal North Lanes. Regiment was free from disease when recruited by me on August 21st, 1914. (Signed) J. BLOOD,

Major, I.N.S., M.O., 1/0.

23 Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

It was not until March 20th that a reply to this letter was received stating that inquiries were not yet complete. In the meantime a communication had been sent reporting that Towey was rapidly dying. On March 22nd we learnt that he was dead. The Pensions Ministry has not yet made up its mind whether to pension his wife and children.

THE OPEN AIR

"The lark, the bird of the light, is there in the bitter, short days. Put the lark then for winter, a sign of hope, a certainty of summer."

"Put, too, the sheathed bud . . . the sharp needles of the green corn: let the wind clear it of snow a little way, and show that under cold clod and colder snow the green thing pushes up, knowing that summer must come. . . ."

"Set the new moon as something that symbolises an increase. Set the shepherd's crook in the corner as a token that the flocks are already increased in number. . . ."

"The lamb is born in the fold. The morning star glitters in the sky. The bud is alive in its sheath; the green corn under the snow; the lark twitters as he passes. Now these to me are the allegory of winter."—RICHARD JEFFERIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor: SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation
400 OLD FORD ROAD, LONDON, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

Annual Subscription: . . . Post free, 6s. 6d.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Per inch	9 5 0	Per half-column . . .	1 10 0
Per column	2 15 0	Per page	8 0 0
		Per half-page	4 10 0

Miscellaneous advertisements 1d. a word, minimum 1s. for twelve words. 5 per cent. reduction on a series of ten or more insertions; 25 per cent. reduction to working class organisations.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.
ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE, Salisbury Square; Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS
Street, W.C.; CITY & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING CO., St. Bride's Churchyard
E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & CO., Temple Avenue, E.C.;
MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pimlico Row, South
Square, E.C.; A. & E. HARVEY, 5 South Square; SIMPSON, HAMILTON,
MARSHALL & KENT, Paternoster Row, E.C.; A. BAGGETT, Clark Street,
Stepney, E.; MAYOR BROS., Green Street, Bethnal Green; JOHN HAYWARD,
Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton;
REFORMERS' BOOK STALL and HERALD LEAGUE, Glasgow.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS
& Messrs. WILLING, and all Newsagents.

All business communications should be sent to the
MANAGER, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Vol. IV. No. 3

Sat., April 14th, 1917

PEACE OR STARVATION?

We are all longing for peace and weary of the War. And yet here we are continuing to allow the War Office to go on making its preparations for still further butchery and waste.

One could almost imagine that winter itself had a kinder heart than the world's rulers who are preparing for increased slaughter when the warmer weather comes. One could almost believe the long winter to be a special dispensation to give humanity still another chance before engaging again in the fiercest struggle.

Lord Derby says that the Bill to bring back the men discharged as unfit for war service and those who have been declared unfit to serve is but the forerunner to much more drastic proposals. What are those proposals?

The food situation is growing terribly serious, the Food Controller admits it, but says that he has no power to deal with it, even to the extent of securing that the food that there is shall be equally divided or allowed so as to last for the longest possible period or for as long as the War is expected to continue. The Food Controller admits that he has no plan for dealing with the situation of famine and no power to enforce any plan should he devise one. The Prime Minister is silent. Many deputations from working-class organisations have sought to press the matter home to them; he has refused an interview on each occasion, which is not surprising seeing that he has nothing but starvation to offer to the people. We are fighting for capitalist ends in which the people have no part or lot, yet the men of the people march dumbly out to the slaughter and the women at home see their children starve.

Is this to continue? The people can stop the War when they are tired of it. When will that be?
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES

The following is a copy of a telegram which has been sent by the N.A.C. of I.L.P. to Workmen's Representative Council and Deputy Friedman, Taurice Palace, Petrograd:—

"The Council of the Independent Labour Socialist Party and the Socialist Members of Parliament request the Workmen's Council to ask the Provisional Government not to demand from the British Government the deportation of Russian Refugees, including Jews now in this country."

Signed: SNOWDEN, MACDONALD, JOWETT, ANDERSON, and RICHARDSON, Members of Parliament; BRUCE GLASIER, Representative British Section Socialist Bureau; ABRAHAM BEZALEL, Secretary the Foreign Jews Protection Committee Against Deportation and Compulsion, London.

HOODWINKING THE ADULT SUFFRAGISTS

Dear Comrade,—We have recently been given to understand, on the high authority of Mrs. Philip Snowden, that we ought to prefer votes for six million women to votes for no women at all. We have not got votes for six million women yet. As an editorial writer points out in THE CALL of March 22nd, if the Speaker's recommendations secure Parliamentary discussion they will be whittled down and "safeguarded" before they become law. In any case, the franchise for women likely to result from the compromise about which our politicians have been so busily engaged during the last two months is a trap set by the reaction, a trap into which the leaders of the adult suffrage movement have walked with almost incredible blindness, lacking even the common animal caution of a rat that has once hardly escaped from a gin. Now that the pass has been sold, it is perhaps idle to speculate upon "might-have-been," but as one who holds that there is a higher art in politics than the art of successful compromise, I contend that had all those individuals and societies that have pledged themselves time and again to adult suffrage, or to votes for women on the same terms as men, remained true to their instructions, their pledges, and their avowals, the prospects of a democratic suffrage for men as well as for women would be far better than they are to-day. A firm stand would probably have led to the postponement of franchise reform, perhaps until after the war; but the demand for women's suffrage having now become irresistible, as soon as the political truce was over one of the great political parties, whichever thought it had most to gain, would have made adult suffrage a leading feature of its political programme, and the franchise question, which has for so long diverted attention from issues of more permanent importance, would have been settled once for all, on lines which could not fail to assist woman's economic emancipation. The compromise, if embodied in legislation, will probably strengthen, as it is intended to strengthen, the forces of reaction. Unquestionably the weary business of the suffrage agitation will have to be continued for another twenty years or so, with the voting strength and social influence of a notable proportion of the newly-enfranchised women voters used against any further extension of the suffrage.

Civilisation lies in ruins from the war. The work of women and the thought of women, as citizens and as voters, will be essential to its rebuilding. I look forward to spending the opening years of the period of reconstruction in a country which has had the courage and perspicacity, in the first flush of revolutionary enthusiasm, to propose the enfranchisement of all its women as well as of all its men; a land which, shaking off the fetters of monarchy, is simultaneously divesting itself of some of the other trammels of a man-made world; a republic where the entire proletariat will possess the elements of political power. The Russian exiles are flocking homeward. More sinister is the significance wherein England is "going back to Russia."—Yours fraternally,
CEDAR PAUL.

WHAT AUSTRALIA SAYS

The Australian "Woman Voter" says:—"Most of the woman suffrage societies abandoned their suffrage work on the outbreak of war 'to help the Empire in her hour of need.' They threw themselves at the head of the Government that had flouted and tricked them, offering to do the most menial duties the Government might ask them to do. The Government was glad to accept their sacrifice of cause and person; the Government went so far as to say that the War could never have been carried on had it not been for the help of women; that when the franchise question was dealt with again 'the claims of the women could not be ignored.' And now the Electoral Reform Conference, composed of members of Lords and Commons, recommends that the suffrage should be given to any woman who is on the local Government register, or is the wife of any man on that register, subject to an age limit, and to women University graduates. We trust the Government will not accept these out-of-date, frightened-of-women proposals, will not ignore the claims of all adult men and all adult women of the United Kingdom to the suffrage, which has always belonged to them on the grounds of justice, and which they have earned many times during the past two years."

NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION

Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett, on behalf of the Northern Men's Federation, writes that she was asked to join the deputation to the Prime Minister on March 27th, but refused to do so, as it was to support the Speaker's Conference Report and to ask for "legislation on that basis without excluding the possibility of widening amendments," to which her organisation was opposed, having always advocated votes for women on exactly the same terms as men. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett says:—"I am even more sorry that the leaders of the movement have, in order to make peace with politicians, again compromised on that great principle of justice which alone can bring permanent peace between the Mother of Parliaments and the Women of the People."

ARMY AND NAVY MORALS

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene writes:—"In some sections of our Army, in certain Colonial regiments, and also in our Navy, the practice has arisen of serving out to men going on leave or going ashore what are called 'prophylactic kits.' These packets contain certain chemical preparations, and in some cases appliances, for the purpose of minimising the possibilities of venereal contagion. It is now being urged that these packets and information regarding their effective use should be popularised and brought into general use for the better prevention of venereal disease. In regard to the Army, this Association has made strong protests to the authorities concerned about the serving out of these kits to the troops (see 'Shield,' March, 1917). It is obvious venereal disease cannot be reduced by increasing sexual promiscuity, and this is the effect of serving out these prophylactic packets. The suggestion is thereby made to the men that they are expected to run the risk of venereal infection, and it is not surprising if they regard the provision of prophylactics as an inducement to do so. The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases in their Report appealed to religious and other organisations in these words: 'If venereal diseases are to be stamped out it will be necessary, not only to provide the medical means of combating them, but to raise the moral standards and practice of the community as a whole.' To make routine provision of these kits throughout the Army and Navy (which now includes practically every young man in the country) is to take a long step towards demoralising the manhood of the Empire."

FIVE MORE RESISTING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS SENT TO FRANCE

Within the past three weeks five conscientious objectors, though consistently refusing to obey all military orders, have been sent to France. In the case of the first four of them, who were all attached to Labour Battalions, only twelve or fourteen days elapsed from the time of their arrest to the time of their forced departure. One, Charles Allen, of Clapton, a member of the Society of Friends, was arrested on March 14th and taken to Harrow Road Barracks, where he found another conscientious objector, Ernest Millwood, who had been arrested on March 5th. Both were attached to a Labour Battalion and both refused orders. Charles Allen writes: "The officer tried to get me and my comrade to put the clothes on, but we refused. He told us we shall be sent out to France to do digging." This refusal to obey was repeated three times on different days. On March 26th they were sent to France.

The third man, James Blackman, was arrested on March 22nd. He refused orders, and on the 29th he was informed by his superior officers that he would be taken to France that night, and told he must report himself at six o'clock that evening. . . . He was sent to France the same evening. On the 31st his wife called at the Depot, and, in her own words, was informed "that my husband has been sent to France, and that if he continued to refuse to obey military orders, would be tied to a waggon and men allowed to do just as they liked with him, intimating that they could half kill him, then if he still holds out he will be shot. The sergeant himself said he had the power to order him to be thrown in the water."

W. G. Tyrrell was arrested on March 10th, disobeyed all military orders and khaki was forced on him. On March 17th he was sent to France.

John Bunce was arrested on September 23rd, 1916, and on refusing to obey was Court-martialled and sentenced to a period of imprisonment, which he served in Wormwood Scrubs. While in prison he appeared before the Central Tribunal, who declared him to be unguine, apparently because he had been in the Marines from May, 1902, to May, 1907. On the expiration of his sentence he was sent back to his unit, and on February 24th sentenced to 28 days' detention. He was sent to Detention Barracks, where he again disobeyed orders, and had as a result to undergo punishment diet, he writes from the Detention Barracks: "I was sentenced quite sudden on February 24th to 28 days and sent here on the Monday 26th. On the Wednesday was ordered to fall in on parade. I refused and was given three days' bread and water in the punishment cell. I told the Commandant it was unjust, and I should never parade or do any more work, and that I should hunger strike, which I did for 124 hours—5 days, 4 hours. Then they forcibly fed me. I've been in hospital ever since on a milk diet, my stomach was so disordered that I was obliged to accept the milk at last. . . . It would take six weeks' perfect rest and attention to bring me back to the state I was in when I was discharged from hospital last year. The doctor here says that even then I should attend every fortnight after. . . . Another term of prison would ruin me, for you can't get proper treatment. I am awful weak now, yet I'll bet they will stick me in that detention, and I shall have to start to eat. . . ." On March 23rd he was released from the Hospital attached to the Detention Barracks, and sent back to his unit. He was still unwell—put in Guard Room Convalescent Home, Redcar, and on March 28th he was sent to France.

Letter from S. Weinstein, who has served a sentence in Wormwood Scrubs, and is now awaiting second Court-martial, to the N.-C.F. Dated April 2nd, 1917.

"I have just been released from Wandsworth (having been transferred there from Wormwood Scrubs) to hear the joyful tidings that my brother sentenced to three years, Siberia, for an offence similar to my own, is now on his way back to Russia, a free man.

"It is strange to feel that in a country to which my parents went to escape religious persecution, I should be awaiting further punishment for refusing to do what to me is wrong. I remember my brother being in England as a delegate to the Conference of Russian Revolutionaries at the Brotherhood Church; they chose England because it was the only country where they could confer freely. He told me then how thankful I ought to be for having freedom of speech, democratic control, and voluntarism. Years after I, too, attended meetings at the Brotherhood Church, presided over by Clifford Allen to protest against militarism and bureaucracy in England.

"I feel now that the Revolution will greatly stimulate the movement towards Internationalism, and a people of Europe sick of war will be given a real lead in Constructive Reform.

That will be the real Peace Movement.

A BRITISH ALIEN

The British wife of an interned alien writes as follows:—

Dear Editor,—May I beg of you to trouble yourself on my behalf re my allowance. Since the internment of my husband (H. A. Eichler) on September 27th, 1915, I have never received my proper allowance. About three weeks after my husband left I received 9s. per week for a little while. I was then told to consider myself a widow, and work for myself and children, and my allowance was stopped, so I was forced to do something. Through the efforts of my husband and the Commandant at Alexandra Palace, I again received 3s. 6d. per week for the keep of the children, which was cancelled on December 14th, 1916, as it was considered I was self-supporting. Now I am receiving nothing whatever. Through having a bad arm I have had to give up my work, so am now penniless. I have two children, girl 8 years and boy 7 years old, and their education will be neglected. I cannot really understand that I, being an Englishwoman and having a brother serving in H.M. Forces, should be treated like this. My husband has been in London since a boy of 12, over 22 years. He has no relatives or friends abroad, and was, and is, well liked and respected by everyone who knows him, which enquiries will prove. I beg of you to do something on behalf of my children and myself as I have no income from any source whatever. Please may I hope that you will take notice of this appeal, and that I may receive a reply from you.—I remain, yours faithfully,
(Mrs.) F. EICHLER.

GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 8 p.m.

We wish to remind our members that General Meetings are open to all Members, and not only to those belonging to the East End Branches. Questions of the day which bear any reference to the policy of the Federation are discussed, and the work of the Federation from month to month is explained and considered. It is most important that all who can should attend them.

ADELA PANKHURST

Miss Adela Pankhurst has accepted the post of organiser for the Australian Socialist Party, and left for West Australia on 7th inst. on a Socialistic mission.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE WAY IS CLEAR

Two remarkable points of view reach us from Russia; both seem to be heralds of a coming Peace.

The Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation which announces:—

"The Government deems it to be its right and duty to declare now that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations; at depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying by force foreign territories, but that its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny. The Russian nation does not lust after the strengthening of its power abroad at the expense of other nations."

In view of this statement, surely the peace terms proclaimed by Great Britain and the Allies require to undergo some alteration! Russia has now declared that *she* does not want Constantinople. The agreement which was concluded in 1915 between the Russian Government and the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy establishing Russia's rights to the Straits and to Constantinople has been rendered void by this denouncement of any annexations. The great approval of the Russian Revolution by all leaders and by the Press in this country has now a splendid opportunity of showing what it was worth. Was it mere lip-service to gain the goodwill of the party in power in Russia? Then, naturally, some further excuse for the continuation of the War and the annexation of Constantinople will be found. But should all our congratulations have been the expression of sincerity on the part of the Allies in supporting the cause of Liberty, then a new edition of our possible peace terms is wanted without further delay.

On the other hand, the Committee of Labour Deputies has published a series of resolutions which the "Times" augurs as an attempt to upset the Provisional Government. The following paragraphs are apparently those which make the "Times" begin to feel nervous:—

"While not repudiating an active defence, we demand the immediate initiation of peace negotiations among all the belligerent Powers, and propaganda among the masses with a view to terminating the War, which is beneficial only to the bourgeoisie."

"We demand the control of the operation departments at the various Staffs by executive committees of soldiers."

And while approving cordially of the Proclamation signed by Prince Lvoff on behalf of the Provisional Government, the "Times" questions the right of this Committee "to speak or act in the name of Russia."

No attempt is being made to fill the throne; in fact, everything points to the establishment of a Republic. Whilst wishing the Russian Republic a successful career, let us hope that "peace by negotiation" will receive all the support that the people of Russia—and one may well add the world—desire. We want no more arguments for the prosecution of the War. The great stumbling block Constantinople has been removed, and the way is clear for Peace!

GERMAN UNREST

The triumph of democracy in Russia is having its effect in Germany. The Chancellor's reiteration of his statement that his suggested franchise reforms are for after the War have evoked a storm of protest which would have been impossible a short time ago. On March 20th the Socialist majority joined with the minority in voting against the Estimates; the two groups number about 110 members out of a total of 400. It is thought that this may mean the beginning of the systematic opposition of all German Socialists to the War. Herr Bernstein said a just peace must be reached as soon as possible. Events in Russia, under the leadership of the Social Democrats, have proved that Social Democracy can achieve its peace-loving ideal. Ledebour declared that a Republic was the coming inevitable development in Germany. Haase demanded an immediate armistice and the opening of peace negotiations, and Davids, of the Majority party, called for the creation of a democratic State. A resolution moved by the National Liberals, to appoint a committee of twenty-eight members charged with the examination of constitutional questions, was adopted by 227 votes to 33. The "Vossische Zeitung" says that the Reichstag must compel reforms in spite of the Government.

"FECKLESS HABITS"!

The latest appeal of the Food Controller is to eat less bread. Everyone is urged to eat one pound a week less than hitherto. If this is done, it is hoped we can get through to the next harvest. The "Daily News" deplores the lamentable waste of bread both among the rich and the very poor, "where the feckless habits of peace-time still to some extent exist." We should be glad to know what poor people are to eat! Now, owing to total lack of potatoes, they are forced to eat more bread, when they can get it—if that is stopped, it means starvation.

On April 4th Manchester City Council passed a resolution—"that with a view to the equitable distribution of sugar, coal, and any other necessary commodity among the people of this city, the Foodstuffs Special Committee be instructed immediately to inquire into the matter, and endeavour to secure from the Food Controller or any other authority powers to initiate such methods of distribution as will secure this object."

NO PENSIONS!

At a conference of local committees in Glasgow Mr. G. N. Barnes again stated that there were men referred to as "broken in the War" who had not been broken in the War. These men, "as far as he was concerned, would not get a pension, but a gratuity." As we know, the Medical Board is responsible for having passed these men into the Army, and if we are not careful their number will be increased by the Revision of Exceptions Bill.

PEACE AND BLATCHFORD

The following letter to Mr. Robert Blatchford from a wounded British soldier appeared in the "Sunday Herald" on April 8th:—

"While you are anxious that this War should be fought to a satisfactory finish, have you any knowledge of the fact that the Army is in spirit the least patriotic body in the country? Do you know that there is not one soldier in a hundred who cares whether the Germans evacuate Belgium or not if there is peace?"

"I think you will not believe it, but I speak from within. . . . When speakers and writers say that the men in the trenches don't want the sacrifice of their fellow-comrades to be in vain, those speakers and writers know nothing about the matter. I do. I have been there. The men in the trenches want peace."

" . . . When news of the Russian Revolution reached us the chorus was: 'There is need of one here'—not with a view to being able to carry on the War more vigorously, but to end the whole matter. Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald would get a better hearing from the Army than would Robert Blatchford."

WAR METHODS

A writer in the "Sunday Times" says: "For some weeks Constantinople ate bread that reeked of petrol. It was made of the grain that the British had left in Gallipoli. They had soaked it with petrol, thinking thereby to render it uneatable. (This compares favourably with the enemy poisoning of wells and burning of villages before evacuation.) . . ."

Last July thousands of Turkish women sacked the food stores of Galata and Pera, killing several storekeepers. The Government saw that it had to do something, and it requisitioned all the rice, sugar and potatoes it could find and sold it at ante-war prices to the Turkish population only; the foreign population had to go without.

The Turkish fleet is almost destroyed. At the beginning of the war there were 250 merchant ships in the Golden Horn, comprising Germans, Austrians, and Turks. When I left Constantinople there were only half a dozen left; the others have been sunk by the Russians in the Black Sea and by the French and British in the sea of Marmora."

DON'T STAY AWAY FROM THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEETINGS. BE THERE TO TELL THOSE PRESENT WHAT YOU THINK!

HARRYING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS: By C. H. Norman

Since the days when the public interest in the fate of the conscientious objector in the hands of the military was so embarrassing to the authorities that the Press Bureau had to be invoked to secure a silent press the question has assumed the form in the public mind of being an unpleasant but settled incident. How erroneous that view is may be learnt by the recounting of a few facts concerning the situation at this moment.

Most people hoped that the scheme by which the Central Tribunal would re-examine all cases of men in prison who had been sentenced by Court-martial for refusing to obey orders on conscientious grounds afforded some solution for what amounted, in the language of Lord Parmoor to "something of a scandal." Unhappily that has not turned out to be the case. The House of Commons was informed that some honest effort was to be made to deal with the matter, but, in fact, the proceedings of the Home Office Committee, which has had part of the conscientious objectors under its care, have been so destitute of common decency that more and more objectors are refusing to have anything to do either with the scheme or the Committee, which is presumed by an easily-satisfied public to be working with fairness and equity.

The conscientious objectors who are under the tender care of the Executive Government of this country must be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are claiming the absolute exemption which they contend is provided for in the Military Service Acts; to which may be added a few whose position is, whether there be absolute exemption or not provided for, rather than assist a Government which is maintaining the present war by even coming nominally into any personal relation with its officials, they prefer to stay in prison. (2) Those whose cases have been re-examined into by the Central Tribunal and have been declared to be non-genuine. (3) Those whose cases have satisfied the Central Tribunal that it is oppressive to keep them in prison, and who have agreed to do some kind of work, unconnected with the War, which is of national importance.

Taking the first category, many of them have now been in prison for very long periods. Mr. Scott-Duckers, a solicitor by profession, has served two terms of detention and imprisonment, and will soon be entering upon his third term. This gentleman was at one time political secretary

to Mr. Herbert Samuel and his views on peace have been well-known to all acquainted with him for years. One imagined that the object of the Military Service Act was to secure conscripts, not to fill the prisons at enormous expense to the country with Pacifists or Socialists, who believe in the Christian-Tolstoyan creed of non-resistance. It is true that Mr. Lloyd George at the country residence of Mr. Robert Donald, the editor of the "Daily Chronicle," expressed the opinion that one value of conscription would be to suppress the active spirits in the peace movement, as such men were mostly of military age—a view of conscription which aroused the ire of Lord Kitchener, who was present on the same occasion. As one who has served in a variety of prisons in the last few months, let me state that it is an illusion to imagine that prisoners are well treated in British prisons. The routine in British prisons is regarded as the most callous in the world; it is a system of drawing and quartering the mind. Some individuals have had atrocious cruelty inflicted upon them. The case of G. C. Williams is an example. He was committed to Wormwood Scrubs Prison on November 18th. Between November 18th and December 23rd, for 25 days he was fed solely on bread and water twice daily, being in solitary confinement all the time. He was then placed in the hospital, where he received better food but maltreatment at the hands of the medical staff—conduct which is quite common in prisons. On January 9th, he was again on bread and water diet, and confined in what is euphemistically called the punishment cell. From January 10th to January 20th, when information ceases, he had not even been seen on any of the exercise grounds. The case of a man named Abel had peculiar features. He was a vegetarian who did his best to do the prison task of ten hours' hard labour on the prison diet without meat. He could not do the proper amount of work, and there were complaints. He went on food strike, continuing to work till he fell ill, when he was forcibly fed by the doctor. The authorities eventually changed their tactics, and this prisoner is now having more food of a vegetarian character. These are two illustrations of what the conscientious objector is being subjected to behind the prison walls of this country. It is well that such men should not be forgotten, even with the present Government of men "without conscience, without honour, and without God," con-

ferring its benefits on the land. It is surely time that this mean and abominable persecution of men who have demonstrated that they will not do what they believe to be wrong—it should not be forgotten that these men could secure release were they prepared to come under the Home Office Scheme—at a time when it requires the utmost determination to resist the combined tyranny of the military and civil machinery of repression, should cease. Among these men are to be counted men of the highest character like Mr. Clifford Allen, Mr. Fenner Brockway, the editor of "The Labour Leader," Mr. Walter Ayles, Labour candidate for East Bristol, and Mr. Hudson, Labour candidate for Eccles, and well-known Quakers like Mr. Robert Mennell and Mr. Hubert Peet.

Next come the men who have been refused by the Central Tribunal as non-genuine. Some of these cases are so remarkable that one does not require a very suspicious mind to believe that there is a want of good faith on the part of someone who had the deciding voice. Let us look at the case of Emrys Hughes. He was viciously treated in Devizes Military Prison. The feature of his Court-martial was a detailed and brilliant cross-examination of a Sergeant-Major and other non-commissioned officers in consequence of their brutal handling of the recruits under their care. There is a long record in his case showing his genuine convictions; and the principal and tutors at the City of Leeds Training College were prepared to testify to his sincerity. It is generally accepted that his rejection and continued imprisonment is due to political spite. It is interesting to note that an action has been pending against the British Government since last October, in which one of the allegations is that the Military Service Acts have been utilised for the indirect motive of wreaking vengeance upon political opponents of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and Lord Northcliffe—an action which the Government has done its best to delay and prevent coming into open Court.

It is really high time some honourable men looked into the methods of the present Government in retaining in prison persons who have less cause to be in prison than some members of the acting Executive. It is a curious world which allows conscientious men who believe in certain moral truths to be persecuted, which forbids

(Continued on Page 724.)

HARRYING THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

(Continued from page 723)

starving men or women who thieve to secure the means of keeping body and soul together, yet leaves untouched men who communicate to their wives syphilis or gonorrhœa to the ruin of their health in body and in mind. Other cases of the men deemed non-genuine present some ugly features from which one can only imagine sinister influences have been at work, especially in the case of a man named Gouldsborough, who was reported as genuine by the Central Tribunal on September 22nd. The Tribunal, however, proceeded to reverse its own decision on September 29th, since when this unfortunate man has been threatened with shooting, has been subjected to field punishment and similar delicate attentions from the military authorities.

The last section of conscientious objectors consists of the considerable body of persons who accepted the work which was offered by the Central Tribunal in these terms: "If the Tribunal are satisfied that you have a conscientious objection to military service based on religious or moral grounds, you will be transferred to Section W of the Army Reserve, whereupon you will cease to be subject to military discipline and the Army Act, as also to draw pay from Army funds; and your case will be sent to the civil committee which has been appointed by the Home Office, in order that you may be placed on civil work under civil control and under conditions to be determined by that Committee." The first batch of men released under this scheme was sent to Kedington in Suffolk. No sooner did they arrive than facts were brought to their attention demonstrating that the one road in the country which this civil committee could employ conscientious objectors upon was locally described as "a military road." The pay-sheets of the ordinary workmen were stamped "military road," and the goods coming by rail were marked "war stores." The Road Board engineer referred to the road as "a military road." These points were directed to the Committee's attention which assured the men that the road was not a military road, but proceeded to admit that the War Office was contributing £6,000 out of £16,000 towards the expenditure on the repair. Mr. Brace, who is Chairman of the committee, pledged his word that the road was not a military road; but no sooner had he done this when an inconvenient poster was discovered worded thus: "West Suffolk County Council. Improvement of roads for military purposes. Bury to Haverhill Road," etc. This was the very road. The Committee, beyond ordering an immediate withdrawal of this poster and the erasure of all military terms from the documents, was unable to explain further, with the result that some men threw up the work, and have been returned to prison or re-Court-martialled. Before this, the present writer, who had been pursuing the investigation with some pertinacity, was suddenly transferred from Suffolk to Warwick without reason given. That was the first sample of the good faith of this precious committee, whose personnel is as elusive as its morale is low. There can be no reasonable doubt that this committee is a bogus concern, and that the operating finger is the War Office, which has concealed itself behind the Committee on the Employment of Conscientious Objectors to endeavour to trick the conscientious objectors into doing work of military importance as distinguished from work of national importance. It is a joke of the executive cad who is so prevalent in the country as a result of the various war enactments. Another little piece of pleasantry was the handing out to the objectors boots picked up on the battlefield covered with the blood of some unfortunate man, and returned military overcoats in a similar condition. This piece of Home Office economy was not welcomed by those victims of it who appreciated the mocking cruelty of being thus equipped.

In order that the next developments may be understood, it is necessary to quote the two material passages from the document signed in prison called the agreement of release. "(3) To conform to such regulations as the Committee, their agents or representatives, may from time to time determine. (4) To conform to such regulations with regard to conduct and to such as are framed to secure the well-being of men working under similar conditions to myself as may be made by the committee or by the agents or the representatives of the committee, or as may be made by duly appointed representatives of the men so working, and approved by the committee. I understand that if and when I cease to carry out any of the foregoing conditions I shall be liable to complete the term of my sentence, and subsequently to be recalled to military service." This agreement was entered into under duress by all its signatories in the early days, none of whom knew what had transpired in Parliament since their imprisonment had begun, nor were they given any information.

The conditions of employment involved the pro-

vision of food, clothing, and lodging, and an allowance of 8d. per day with a liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the National Insurance Act on the committee. Needless to relate, the food, clothing, and lodging have been scandalous in quality and in kind, with the consequence that most persons working under the scheme are at a weekly loss of several shillings to provide essential things to keep up the decencies of life. But the work of national importance is of such a grotesque nature, consisting in putting skilled engineers on road making, doctors on sewing mail-bags, clerks on the heaviest unskilled navy work, that all desire to do work of national importance was taken out of the hearts and minds of most of the men, who did not understand that the doing of this work was to involve a perpetuation of the degrading life to which they had been subjected in prison. All the work is penal and costs ten times what it should do were men put to work which was in accordance with their qualifications and capacity.

The next piece of dishonest trickery carried out by this precious committee has had some remarkable results. On October 4th a regulation was promulgated to this effect. "The railway fares of men employed by the committee to their homes from the places where they have been working, and from their homes to the places where they may be required to work will be paid once in approximately three months or four times a year." Many men were persuaded to save their monthly leave of one day, so that they would receive a full week's holiday at Christmas. In December, the Government decided to limit soldiers' leave, whereupon the committee issued this notice: "The Committee regret that they would not be justified in sanctioning the use of the railways by conscientious objectors under their care, in connection with Christmas leave." The curtailing of soldiers' leave was cancelled, but the embargo on the leave of conscientious objectors was not removed, except where an undertaking was given not to travel by rail. The reason this was done is simple in its dishonesty. The three months' period after which railway fares would become due would extend into the new year, when it was known by the committee that the Board of Trade intended to authorise 50 per cent. increase in fares. In order to evade their obligation, the committee resorted to this fraudulent device. Naturally, many men felt bitterly that they had been deceived and some did use the railways despite their undertaking. This coming to the knowledge of Sir G. Cave, who now appears upon the scene as the new Home Secretary determined to commit some low act of cunning, of which even Mr. Herbert Samuel would not be capable, the committee and the various agents were instructed to ask the men how they travelled on their Christmas leave without telling anyone what punishment was to be inflicted. It is important to observe that no regulation had been issued on the subject of Christmas leave, but only the quoted letter which is certainly not in form couched as a regulation. The agents went round and succeeded in obtaining the men in some cases to incriminate themselves: whereupon the committee and the Home Secretary have ordered their arrest or have directed steps to be taken to recall them to military service! Two cases show the severity, one almost wrote the calculated villainy of these proceedings. At Warwick, a young man named Gardiner has been taken back to serve a twelve months' sentence, and at Wakefield the arrest of Mr. Forster, B.A., has been ordered, Mr. Forster being a man who was sentenced to death in France, and had his sentence commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Sir George Cave and the Committee are actually inflicting on this man a sentence of penal servitude because he travelled on the railways at Christmas, an act which is not contrary to the general law, to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, nor to the Army Act. Could one have stronger proof of the fact that the conscientious objector has only emerged from the deep sea of militarism to fall into the clutches of the devils at the Home Office? How a man who has been held to have a conscientious objection and has demonstrated it up to sentence of death, can be held to have lost that objection because he travelled by rail is utterly beyond the comprehension of any sane person.

The last illustration of a personal nature is the case of Joseph Illingworth. This man did not sign the agreement of release, but was let out. He refused to take any pay from the Home Office, but he worked under the scheme. He was in the habit of going to an inn in Warwick for a glass of beer, a practice which became known to the authorities. On December 3rd he was at this place sitting quietly reading a paper according to the police evidence. On December 21st he was served with a summons alleging breaches of Regulation 27 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. In the interval between December 3rd, the date of the alleged offence, the agent at Warwick stated several times that it was his view and the opinion of the authorities that Illingworth would be happier in mind in prison—which showed

a kindness of disposition and thoughtfulness for the welfare of others in a most unexpected place, namely the clique of Home Office officials. To ensure this pleasant prospect, Mr. Gilbert, the Home Office agent at Warwick, endeavoured to dissuade the present writer from taking steps to see that Illingworth was properly defended by counsel. Mr. Gilbert, by the way, represents himself to be a Quaker. The summons was returnable for December 23rd, and was duly heard, Illingworth being convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour! The evidence showed that he was trapped into conversation by the deliberate mentioning of the name of Mr. Scott Duckers. The audience consisted of two non-coms. who did not dare to go into the witness box, and two private detectives. The charge was prejudicing the discipline of H.M.'s forces! The police witnesses admitted that Illingworth was drawn into defending the position of conscientious objectors by a series of trap questions put by themselves. The permission to institute a prosecution accounted for the delay between December 3rd and December 21st, as the Chief Constable apparently did not like this kind of case and invited instructions from the Home Office Committee and the Home Office. Remonstrances addressed to Sir George Cave on this shameful business have so far failed even to elicit an acknowledgment.

A final proof of the contemptible devices resorted to by the Home Office is the institution of the common informer. All movements have their black sheep, and the conscientious objector movement is not free from them. They are welcomed with open arms by the Home Office Committee, who regard the practice of obtaining adverse reports from one conscientious objector upon another as something to be encouraged. Some of the members of this committee presumably had a public school education. Have they forgotten what all the best-spirited boys think of the sneak and tell tale? Yet this is the only section, fortunately an infinitesimal one among the conscientious objectors in which this wretched committee can see any virtue; which is rewarded by extra leave and privileges!

The committee also claims the right by Rule 15 of its rules to return a man to prison who has been convicted of any offence by any Court of criminal jurisdiction or to send him into the Army. That is to say, when a man like Illingworth has served the sentence awarded by the Court which tried him, the committee is to add another term of imprisonment. This amazing position may arise: that a man convicted of contravening in a peace speech some Defence of the Realm Regulation will be thereby held to have lost his conscientious objection to military service, and be returned to the Army! It is time this sham committee with its fraudulent regulations retired to the place from whence it came; and that the Cabinet set up a genuine Committee consisting of English gentlemen to grapple with the whole problem of the conscientious objector which is in a worse state of chaos than ever. At the present time, the prisons are filled with these men—there being well over a thousand in the various prisons. It is a sorry spectacle that is being presented to the eyes of the neutral world, especially when such monarchs as Catherine of Russia and Napoleon thought it was right that conscientious objectors should have complete immunity. The breakdown of the tribunal machinery is not the fault of the conscientious objector. Why his lot should be compared by well-paid Government officials and the middle class bourgeoisie, with that of the men in the trenches is not very clear; it is more reasonable to compare his fate with the comfortable life led by men of the type of the Home Office official who has sacrificed nothing for his country, but earns a large salary by harassing his fellow men. It is a cowardly occupation at best to earn your living by imprisoning your fellow creatures. It is not the fault of the conscientious objector that the War has broken out or that it is being pursued at the present moment; the blame for that must lie upon the gentlemen who direct from their cabinets and their desks that other men should slay each other in pursuit of the aims of high policy.

"AT HOME"

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) 3.30 p.m.

CHANDOS HALL, 21a Maiden Lane.
(off Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.)

Speakers:—

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST
"The Present Outlook"

Mr. ARTHUR LEWIS
"The Zionist Movement"

ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY

91 BURDETT ROAD, MILE END

W. WOODS & SONS, Family Bakers

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

April 3rd.—Cases of injustice to conscientious objectors were disclosed by Mr. Rendall (L.) and Mr. Thomas Richardson (Lab.). The latter told of a man being handed over to the military who had had no opportunity of stating his case before a Tribunal, and who received a notice calling him up subsequent to his arrest! Mr. Macpherson could say nothing; he was calling for a report.

Mr. Ginnell (Irish) and Mr. Flavin (I.N.) pointed out that whilst the price fixed for Irish bacon to the producer was 10s. a cwt. below English bacon, it was sold by the retailer at the same price as English. Thus the producer was taxed without any benefit to the consumer. Captain Bathurst could not explain.

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE!

Sir Richard Winfrey stated that agricultural commissioners receive salaries from £400 to £600 a year; sub-commissioners are paid salaries not exceeding £300. Each district commissioner may engage clerical assistance at a cost "not exceeding 30s. a week!"

THE WOMAN MUST SUFFER.

As a result of the Barrow strike, Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck (U.), Mr. Anderson (Lab.) and others pointed out that a number of women were allowed to starve, being deprived of wages during the strike. Mr. Kellaway, whilst expressing sympathy, shifted the responsibility on to the strikers. He admitted that they were "amongst the women" who had saved England during this crisis; but still he did not see his way to make the employer responsible for their welfare!

An increase of one halfpenny per hour to girl munition workers under 18 years was announced by Mr. Kellaway. Women on men's work will get 4s. increase per week; those not on men's work to get one penny per hour more on time, and 1d. per hour more on piece or premium bonus. The increase to men was operative from April 1st, but because the details of the women's scheme could not be worked out in time, it is to begin a week later. The grant of the demand for equal pay would save the Ministry of Munitions both time and money!

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

Mr. Anderson (Lab.) pointed out that the Restricted Occupations Order prevents a man from getting employment in his own trade unless he has enrolled for service; that if he has enrolled employers are diffident of employing him owing to the fact that he may be taken from them at any moment.

The National Service scheme was much criticised. The only defence made on the part of the Government was "the necessity of giving a fair chance" to the voluntary system. Members like Mr. Anderson (Lab.) are not agitating for compulsion, but for a sane system, on a voluntary basis!

In reply to Mr. Herbert Samuel (L.), Mr. Bonar Law stated that one of the principal lady officials of the Home Office attended the recent suffrage deputation because of the special permission given by the Prime Minister to women officials in the Civil Service to attend this deputation. The Prime Minister is not usually magnanimous. What was the motive?

BLOOD MONEY.

The Excess Profits Tax for 1916-17 yielded £139,920,000. The sum of £86,000,000 had been calculated on. What about dividing up the spoils amongst the old age pensioners?

Mr. T. Wilson (Lab.) is greatly disturbed because he has discovered that a woman has been appointed to test the measurements of parts of aeroplanes at the works of the Martinyde Aeroplane Company. Sir W. Evans consoled him by pointing out that the women (there are seven employed) work under close supervision, and have "no discretion in the carrying out of the instructions!"

MILITARY SERVICE.

The adjourned Debate of the Review of Exceptions Bill resulted in the final passing of same, though the House openly showed it was one of the most unpopular Bills it had been called upon to countenance. Mr. Molteno (L.) and Mr. Mason (L.) urged the necessity of assuring peace to workers on the land and in various industries. The fear of being robbed of labour at any moment the War Office thought fit, was preventing the Government from getting the full assistance and co-operation of the industrial and agricultural worlds. Mr. Macpherson met the case by an amendment to exempt those that were engaged in agriculture on March 31st, 1917, and whose work was certified as being of national importance.

The House divided—with a result in favour of the Government—on Mr. Snowden's (Lab.) motion that twelve months should elapse after rejection or discharge—instead

of the six in the Bill—before a man be re-examined. In support of this, Mr. Hogge (L.) mentioned cases where the worry of undergoing repeated medical examinations was rendering many delicate men positively ill. Mr. Forster seemed to think that the Medical Board might be relied on to do the right thing! Mr. Prothero—who apparently put the fear of the Lord into the War Office, and Mr. Macpherson in particular—explained that farmers and agricultural labourers need not attend tribunals, that all queries would take place in their own district, possibly on the farm! Colonel Sir H. Greenwood (L.) protested against the Amendment guaranteeing exemptions to indispensable agriculturalists, urging that the Government—which in his outlook means the War Office—should get all the men it wanted. Many Members quoted cases of totally unfit men being passed into the army, and feared that the present Bill would add to the harm already done in that direction.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART I. AMENDMENT BILL).

An attempt was made a few minutes before the House rose to rush a Bill through which would make the insurance arrangements for pensioners in accordance with the recent Royal Warrant. Sir Edwin Cornwall was in charge of the Bill, which was given a Second Reading without much discussion.

INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

April 4th.—In reply to Sir J. D. Rees (U.), Mr. Chamberlain quoted from the Viceroy of India's speech on February 7th with reference to indentured emigration:—"Our decision that the present form of emigration must cease has been wholeheartedly accepted by the Colonial Office, and they are busily engaged, not merely in improving the conditions of labour in the interval, but in making ready for the great change which is to take place." An Interdepartmental Conference, on which the Government of India will be represented, is to take place next month in London.

Captain Bathurst admitted that it may be in the "national interest" to slaughter live stock because of the shortage of cereals. That the waste which brewing causes should be put an end to received scant attention.

Mr. Outhwaite (L.) said that, in spite of great shortage of wheat in France, bread was 25 per cent. cheaper than in England. Captain Bathurst urged that France produced seven-eighths of her own wheat, whilst the United Kingdom only produced one-fifth!

THE CHOSEN FEW.

Mr. Snowden (Lab.) asked what right those two Labour Members of the British Parliament who were to visit Petrograd had to represent the British Labour movement. He received no satisfaction, except that the Government was satisfied that they would "serve the purpose." If Labour is to send people to Russia, why should not Labour be at least consulted?

Mr. Bonar Law stated that negotiations were proceeding with the new Russian Government relative to the compulsory enlistment of Russian subjects in London.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Mr. Snowden (Lab.) stated that the conscientious objectors employed under the Home Office Scheme at Princetown are being persistently attacked by soldiers, and that the police do not protect them. Mr. Brace could throw little light on the matter, but said the police had done their utmost to protect the C.O.s before orders to do so were given. Commander Wedgwood (L.) joined in the condemnation of the Government, whose business he said it was to support these men who had accepted alternative service.

Mr. Bonar Law regretted being unable to make any statement on the Irish question before the Easter adjournment.

PEACE.

Sir William Byles (L.) pointed out that the Central Empires' proposal for peace still holds good, and urged that to save further bloodshed and suffering His Majesty's Government should entertain these proposals. He asked: "Is it not now evident that you can have peace to-morrow?" Mr. Bonar Law: "Yes, I think it is evident we can have peace to-morrow, if we surrender!"

Mr. Pemberton Billing urged compulsory National Service. There are some who would barter away every remaining liberty for the sake of being in the limelight!

A DAY'S WORK.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the House would re-assemble on April 17th, when the business of the day would be:—The Second Reading of the Parliamentary and Local Elections Bill, the Venereal Diseases Bill, Second Reading, the Munitions of War Bill, and the Bill of the

Civilians Bill. If anyone says that Parliament does not work after a programme like this, then there is no hope to make people satisfied!

THE "LITTLE FATHER" OF THE NAVY.

Dr. Macnamara, in reply to representations of hardship made by Mr. Hogge (L.), said: A naval man who does not get his discharge though his service time expired during the War, gets detained pay—an extra 2d. per day—his wife is getting separation allowance, and he "is allowed" to count his additional service for increased pension. In fact, according to Dr. Macnamara, a sailor's wife has no cause to be anything but content.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

The unfortunate victims of the War who are suffering that cruel fate of rusting in prison were interceded for by Lord Cavendish-Bentinck (U.). He called on the sense of humanity of the Government to facilitate an exchange of civilian prisoners, or at least a transfer to a neutral country. Lord Hugh Cecil (U.) also made a strong plea for action. Military considerations should be put aside: "It is Prussianism to say that military considerations must always take precedence of humanitarian considerations." "Return them all" not "Intern them all," Sir E. Lamb (L.) urged, should be our war-cry. A callous calculation was all the response Mr. Hope could give to this demand for human kindness. The Germans would get 31,500 prisoners in excess of the British; this would give them a reserve of man-power. Then the difficulties of transport are also against the exchange. In short, it seems that during a war all the old British chivalry must take a very back seat.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.

Sir C. Henry (L.) advocated the introduction of the French Commission system in Parliament as a means of checking the undermining of Parliamentary control. We have had Commissions such as the Dardanelles Commission, but Sir C. Henry said there was little use in examining these matters after the event; what was wanted was a Commission with power to advise and investigate, "not after a policy was decided upon, but before it is embarked upon." Mr. Herbert Samuel (L.) argued that the pace of administrative reform will be even slower than it has been hitherto if the French system were adopted. Mr. T. P. O'Connor (I.N.) urged that the French Commissions have saved France on many an occasion from disaster. Mr. Churchill (L.) took the opportunity to advocate his pet scheme of a Secret Session. In reply, Mr. Bonar Law, whilst throwing cold water on the suggestion of the Commission system, which would give the Cabinet even more work than at present, almost promised a Secret Session.

FOOD AND PRIVATE INTERESTS.

A discussion on export trade gave Mr. S. Samuel (U.) an opportunity to push his own case for a permit to import dates, should any permits be granted. Those interested in tea ground their axe. It is a most ignoble spectacle to see how hard it is for Members to merge private interests in favour of the common good. Mr. Anderson (Lab.) discussed communal kitchens, which, he said, were supposed to be a "good thing" for a poor district; but which, he urged, should therefore be a good thing for a rich district. In reply, Captain Bathurst referred to an Order which he had seen in draft, and which he hoped was going to set things straight. Yet no amount of rules and regulations will help if foodstuffs are scarce or if the Government fails to put both rich and poor on the same basis.

AN AMNESTY.

Commander Wedgwood (L.) advocated an amnesty to all political and military prisoners as an echo of what had been done in Russia. Both Irish prisoners and conscientious objectors ought to be set free.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

This was our opportunity, Commander Wedgwood said, to suggest possible terms of peace by negotiation. The Germans, now that America is coming in on the side of the Allies, will say: "It cannot be out of weakness, because it is made now on the immediate eve of the American declaration of war." The failure to push forward a movement for peace was caused by fear—people do not know where they will be when Peace comes. Surely only the few are in this frame of mind—those who are making money. We hope Commander Wedgwood will continue his peace propaganda.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

Mr. Outhwaite (L.) said: "I believe that the Russian mobilisation was ordered by the Czar and those around him for the purpose of destroying the revolutionary movement. It had that effect. They raised the cry of Constantinople and of Slavdom; they said that they were going to raise the Cross at Constantinople once again. The revolutionaries were all swept into the army." Now that revolutionary movement had got the upper hand and overthrown the monarchy.

FOREIGN NEWS

The new Finnish Government, consisting of a Socialist majority, demands the abolition of the importation and manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

The Council of Workers' Delegates in Petrograd, in agreement with the employers, has decided to introduce the eight-hours work-day for all factories and other establishments. This measure will most probably be extended to the whole of Russia. A Conciliation Chamber has been formed for the settlement of differences between workers and employers.

According to the "Journal du Peuple," Maxim Gorki is going to Stockholm to meet German delegates of the Socialist Minority.

The Russian Provisional Government has been asked by the Poles for guarantees for the liberation of Poland. An answer has been received assuring them that the Russian nation, which has overthrown tyranny, recognises equally the rights of the Poles to decide their own destiny.

The Viennese Socialist Adler declared that it is time that the Central Powers should make new peace offers to the Entente.

Evidently the Foreign Minister Miliukoff has suppressed all news sent from Russia to the Socialist groups abroad about peace demonstrations. The Petrograd Council of Workers' Delegates has energetically protested against this measure.

News coming from Russia has caused great excitement among the working people of Germany. In Leipzig big strikes have occurred, and troubles are reported from Dresden, Hamburg and Munich. Food riots have taken place at Kiel, and women are said to have been killed.

The overthrow of the old régime in Russia has caused violent manifestations in Warsaw. Many manifestants have been arrested.

The Social-Democrats in Russia have issued a manifesto to the Russian people in which they say: "The Russian people have no interest in continuing the present world War. They long for Peace, and demand immediate Peace negotiations."

The Liberal or Cadet Party in the Duma has declared itself in favour of a Democratic Republic.

In Moscow 300,000 people marched in a procession to honour the victims of the Revolution. It is said that remarkable order was maintained, though there was no police.

We are not surprised.

Women lawyers are to be admitted to the Courts of Moscow.

A WOMAN SPEAKS IN THE REICHSTAG.

For the first time in the history of the Reichstag a woman, Miss Lisa Lüders, made a speech in the Reichstag on the women's question.

POLITICAL REFORM IN GERMANY.

The German Socialist Minority will present a motion at the next sitting of the Reichstag with the following demands:—

- 1.—International conventions. Declaration of war and conclusion of peace to be submitted in future to agreement of the Reichstag.
- 2.—Constitutional responsibility of the Chancellor, who can be recalled if the Reichstag demands it.
- 3.—The Chancellor to be asked for immediate action to secure an immediate peace by engaging himself to renounce all annexations.

4.—Universal suffrage for all men and women over 21 to be established by law. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

5.—Suppression of the Upper Houses in different States of the Empire, leaving only one legislative assembly.

6.—Abolition of all exception law and state of siege.

7.—Freedom of press, freedom of speech.

8.—General amnesty for all political offences.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

The Labour Party in Spain has published a manifesto announcing the general strike, the date of which is to be proclaimed. The Government has suspended all constitutional guarantees, and Parliament has been closed.

Deputies representing different nationalities in Russia have met in the Duma to elect a commission to consider legislation to abolish inequalities at which those who are not members of the Orthodox Church have been the victims.

Workers' Suffrage Federation: Leeds Branch
JUDGE HENRY NEIL of Chicago,

will address a Meeting on

Mothers' Pensions as adopted in America; and
Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST

will speak on Adult Suffrage.

PHILOSOPHICAL HALL, LEEDS,

(Chairman: Alderman Frank Fountain)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25th next, at 7.30 p.m.

EVERY THINKING WOMAN SHOULD ATTEND

Prices of Admission: 2s. (Reserved Seats), 1s. and 6d.
Tickets may be had from Mrs. E. Hunter, 7 Sugden Fold, Armley, and Members of Workers' Suffrage Federation.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee 1d.

Minimum Subscription ... 1d. a month

I wish to become a Member of the W.S.F. and enclose.....subscription and entrance fee for.....months.

Name.....

Address.....

WHAT'S ON? W.S.F. FIXTURES OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, APRIL 13th.
White Cross Street, Old Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Beckton Road, Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SATURDAY, APRIL 14th.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
"Abbey Arms," Canning Town, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SUNDAY, APRIL 15th.
Highbury Corner, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
"Salmon and Ball," 11.45 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Victoria Park, 4.30 p.m., Peace Demonstration.
MONDAY, APRIL 16th.
Piggott Street, Poplar, 12 (noon), Mrs. Boyce.
TUESDAY, APRIL 17th.
Bonner Lane, Old Ford Road, 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th.
Chrip Street, Poplar, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
THURSDAY, APRIL 19th.
"Whitehouse," 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
FRIDAY, APRIL 20th.
Armagh Road, Roman Road, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Beckton Road, Canning Town, 6 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
SATURDAY, APRIL 21st.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Miss Lynch.
Hoxton Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Beamish.
"Peacock," Canning Town, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

INDOOR

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME," 21a Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day (Saturday, April 14th), Mr. Arthur Lewis, of the English Zionist Federation, "The Zionist Movement"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook." There will be no "At Home" on April 21st. On April 28th Mr. Ph. Frankford will speak on "Socialist Bureaux," and Mrs. Bouvier on "The Present Outlook."
BOW WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road.—Monday, April 16th, 8 p.m., General Meeting. Sunday, April 22nd, 7 p.m., Mr. F. J. Shaw (U.D.C.), "Democracy and the Trade War." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier.
BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street.—Monday, April 16th, 2 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.
POPLAR, 20 Railway Street.—Wednesday, April 18th, 8.15 p.m., Miss Thomlinson, "The Care of the Child: Some Present Day Experiments."
B.S.P. HALL, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town.—Saturday, April 14th, 8.30 p.m., "Food" Meeting, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Walker and others.
WANSTEAD SLIP LIBERAL CLUB, 178 High Road, Leytonstone.—Leyton Branch "At Home" to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "Friday, April 13th, 7.30 p.m."

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The London Labour Council for Adult Suffrage will hold a Delegates' Conference in the Chandos Hall on Saturday, April 21st, at 3 p.m.
At Kingsley Hall, Bow, on Sunday next, April 15th, Mrs. Despard will speak. Discussion, 9.30.

A meeting is being organised by the Women's Freedom League, with the support of the National Council for Adult Suffrage and other bodies, to protest against Clause III. of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, by which any Court of Summary Jurisdiction may send to a detention home any girl under 18 years of age convicted on the unsupported evidence of one police constable of "loitering or importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution or solicitation." The meeting will be held on Monday, April 16th, at 8 p.m., at the Central Hall, Westminster, and the speakers will include, among others, Commander Wedgwood, Mrs. Despard and Miss Esther Roper. Admission is free, but reserved tickets at 2s. 6d. or 1s. may be obtained from the Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1, and from the International Suffrage Shop, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

JUDGE NEIL IN ENGLAND

The following meetings have been finally arranged:—

PORTSMOUTH.
Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council and I.L.P., Trades Hall, Fratton Road, Wednesday, April 18th, 8 p.m. Judge Neil on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair, Mr. G. Roberts.

BIRMINGHAM.
Saturday, April 21st, 3 p.m., W.S.F. Conference on Mothers' Pensions. Speaker: Judge Neil. Saturday, April 21st, 8 p.m., W.S.F. and Labour Church, The Institute, Stirlingsley, Public Meeting, Judge Neil.

LEICESTER.
Sunday, April 22nd, 8.30 p.m., Joint Meeting W.S.F. and I.L.P. Speaker: Judge Neil. Chair: Mr. John Riley (President Leicester Hostelry Union).

MIDDLESBROUGH.
Monday, April 23rd, 7.30 p.m., Joint Meeting W.S.F. and Middlesbrough W.F.L. Branch, Town Hall, Middlesbrough. Speakers: Judge Neil, "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Eunice Murray, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair: Col. Henry Williams.

SHEFFIELD.
Joint Public Meeting with Trades and Labour Council, Temperance Hall, Townhead Street, Thursday, April 26th, 7.30 p.m. Judge Neil on "Mothers' Pensions"; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Chair: Mr. Fletcher.

Other meetings will take place at Huddersfield, April 23rd; York, April 24th; Merthyr and Aberdare, joint with I.L.P., April 29th; Lees Hall, Canning Town, May 6th.

POSTPONED!
MEMORIAL HALL MEETING
owing to the uncertainty of
JUDGE NEIL'S
arrival from America.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

ARE YOU AN ACTIVE WORKING MEMBER?

LONDON

BARKING.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailaa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

BOW.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Hon. Secretary: Miss Stevens. Branch meetings are held every second and fourth Monday. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending April 7th, 641; Miss Harriet, 206; Miss O'Brien, 120; Mrs. Holloway, 110; Miss Price, 79; Miss Hepburn, 45; Mrs. Greer, 15; general, 66.

BROMLEY.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

CANNING TOWN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Casey, 29b Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

ENFIELD AND EDMONTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

HOXTON AND SHOREDITCH.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Beamish, St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, N.—This shop is open daily for the sale of Socialist, Labour and Feminist literature. Hours, 12 noon to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 12 noon to 8 p.m. Closed all day Thursdays. If you deal with us you will help the funds. The meeting arranged for April 19th postponed to April 26th. Speakers will be announced next week. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 123.

LEYTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

POPLAR.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway Street.

TIDAL BASIN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. DREADNOUGHT sales average 36.

ST. PANCRAS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 13.

WILLESDEN.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12. Branch meetings, Monday, 16th, 7.30 p.m. and 30th, and alternate Mondays.

PROVINCES

BIRMINGHAM.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.—A conference is to be held in the Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, on Saturday, April 21st, at 3 p.m., to discuss the establishment of "Mothers' Pensions" in this country. Judge Neil will speak. All societies are cordially invited to send delegates (fee 1s. each). Members and friends are asked to attend as visitors. For further particulars write to Conference Secretary, Mrs. J. F. Durant, 176 Maryvale Road, Bournville.

BRADFORD.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

BRIGHTON.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Woodhead, Wood View, Shelf, near Halifax.

BRYNMAWR AND NANTYGLO.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Cordae, Garn Fack.

BURNLEY.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

CHOPWELL.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street. Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

CORNWALL AND QUEBEC.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Winter, 106 High Street. Branch meeting, Monday, at 197 High Street, Cornwall. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 30.

DONCASTER.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

FERRYHILL.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Key, Bradford Road.

HULL.—Secretary: Mrs. Bryan, 91 Derringham Street, Springbank.—The first meeting of the above branch took place on April 5th at 33 Hopwood Street. Members were enrolled after the objects of the W.S.F. had been outlined by Miss Stephen. Branch officials were elected as follows: Mrs. Bryan, Secretary; Miss Kerr, Treasurer; Mrs. Clarke, President; Miss Frances Johnston, Vice-President. Members of Executive Committee, Miss Olive Green, Miss Hilda Johnston, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. A. E. Dorsey, Miss Girdley. All these comrades are workers in the local progressive movement, and are determined to increase their numbers. It is hoped to start a speakers' class as soon as possible. Next branch meeting at Mrs. Clarke's, 32 Elm Street, Queen's Road, Monday April 16th. All interested are invited.

LEEDS.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 72.

LEICESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helen Bakewell, 28 Macdonald Street, Bellgrave. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 13.

MANCHESTER.—Hon. Sec.: Miss F. Wassilevski, 18 Broughton Street, N. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 26.

MEDONSLY.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 24.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mr. Nicholson, 19 Alexandra Road, North Heaton.

PRUDHOE-ON-TYNE.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 8.

PORTSMOUTH.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 30.

ROTTERHAM, WAKEFIELD.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, 33 Hopwood Street, Hull.

SHEFFIELD.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 104.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Samuel 33, Mount Street. DREADNOUGHTS sold, 12.

STIRCHLEY.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. M. Henson, 85 Watford Road, King's Norton, Birmingham; Assistant Sec.: Miss Shepley.

YORK.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hall, 43 Lowther Street.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street.

FUNCTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sunday, May 27th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (1st session).

Sunday, May 27th, 7 p.m., Chandos Hall, Public Meeting.

Monday, May 28th, 3 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Annual Conference (2nd session).

Monday, May 28th, 7 p.m., Bow Women's Hall, Social.

....

A REPORT OF THE I.L.P. CONFERENCE AT LEEDS WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.

Deal with our Advertisers, and mention the "Dreadnought."

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, or to the Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—W. J. Woods, Esq., £2; Irene, per Mrs. Drake (weekly), £1; Miss E. Lowy (monthly), 10s.; Mrs. Godwin, 10s.; Miss Adelaide Grace, 5s.; Mrs. Branch, 5s.; Mr. Genge, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Rout, 6d. COLLECTIONS: Bow Food Meeting, 3s. 4d.; "Salmon and Ball," 3s.

LIBEL ACTION GUARANTEE FUND.—A. J. Marriott, Esq., 10s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—C. A. Pease, Esq., £10; Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly), £2; per Miss Weir (monthly), £1 10s.; Contessa Tomasi Isolani (monthly), £1; Captain Bennett, £1; Misses Mann (monthly), £1; Mrs. Sinclair, 7s. 6d.; Mrs. Sadd Brown (sale of bonnets), 6s.; per G.S.P., 5s. 6d.; Misses Barrowman (monthly), 5s.; collection, 1s. 9d.; D. Wilkie, Esq. (monthly), 2s. 6d.; Miss Cox, 2s.; Mr. Rout, 3d.

WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION SOCIAL & DANCE

WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road
SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 7 p.m.

ADMISSION 4d. (including Tax)
REFRESHMENTS AT POPULAR PRICES

MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Mothers' Arms, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow.
Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

Health Talks for Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms. Dental Clinic, May 2nd, 2.15 p.m.

20 Railway Street, Poplar.

(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley-by-Bow.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

Cost Price Restaurants at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Broken men, discharged with insufficient pension, constantly ask our help for their wives and children. The rising price of food is causing grave distress amongst poor families. Help us to provide the milk, nourishment and necessary clothing, without which doctoring is of small avail. Send a subscription to the Treasurer of our Distress Fund, Dr. BARBARA TCHAYKOVSKY, 400 Old Ford Road, E., or a parcel to Miss NORAH SMYTH at the same address.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 13d.—Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

HAND-MADE UNDERCLOTHING. Sold by the wife, good needlewoman, desires work to do at home; good references. Women's nightdresses made from 2s. 6d.; babies' gowns from 1s. Mending and darning also undertaken.—Apply Box 20.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS should spend their holidays at "Sea View," Victoria Road, Brighton. Hostess, Miss Turner.

HALL TO LET, for meetings, etc. Holds 60. Terms moderate.—Apply, Miss Beamish, St. Stephen's Shop, 85 Hoxton Street, N.

WANTED, COMPANION-HELP; three in family; cook and gardener kept.—W., c/o this Office.

Charge for advertising in this column, 1d. per word; four insertions for the price of three.

TO READERS AND SYMPATHISERS

In view of the shortage of paper and the various difficulties which war measures put in our way we ask our friends to make sure of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT by using one of these coupons. If you desire popular liberty to have a staunch defender, hasten to give the DREADNOUGHT all the support you can.

To the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, 400 Old Ford Road, London, E. 3.

Please send copies weekly of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name

Address

Enclosed subscription.

To Your Newsgagent.

Please order from 400 Old Ford Road, London, E. 3, or from your wholesaler copies of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT weekly, and deliver same to

Name

Address

Printed by the Blackfriars Press Ltd, 74 Swinton St., London, W.C. and Published by the Workers' Suffrage Federation, at their Offices 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Printed by T.U. labour in all departments (48 hour week), on Trade Union Made Paper.